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EVENING ADVERTISER.

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FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO ESTRINA.

TO thee Eſtrina, empreſs of my heart
Ere far from hence my wandering footſteps part;
Depreſt by fortune, rent with bittereſt woe,
The laſt, ſad, accents of my ſorrow flow.

Tho' now, nor life, tranquility or joy,
My words can aſk for, or my lines deſtroy;
Yet, as to thee, than all on earth more dear,
They bear the farewell of a heart ſincere,
Not with a breaſt where no diſtraction ſtrays
My ſpirit dictates or my hand obeys.
For all the warm affections of my heart,
With you appear, and as you go depart;
To you tends each ſenſation of my ſoul,
True as the needle trembles to the pole.
Ten times an hour my thoughts review the days
Which gave your beauties to my eager gaze:
As oft the impreſſions which delighted fame
Made on my heart, united with your name,
Ere firſt, reveal'd, you bleſt my raviſh'd eyes,
Come to my ſoul, and in my memory riſe.
I call to mind what ſweet ſenſations thrill'd
Thro' all my frame, what joy my boſom fill'd.
Mid the dim room, where huſh'd each whiſpering noiſe
I heard the ſoft, ſweet, accents of your voice.
Oft I review the hours, in thought beguiled
With you employ'd when all creation ſmiled;
The ſocial evenings whoſe too ſwift career
Converſe and books combin'd to render dear,
The pleaſant walks, when ſpring awoke the day,
When beauty triumph'd, and the world was gay.
O then, array'd in heavenly beauty bright,
You look'd all lovely to my raptured ſight,
Viſions of night, and images of day,
Bade o'er my ſoul your loved idea ſtray,
And every hour that fancy made you mine
Was taught with ſome reſplendent bliſs to ſhine.
Deceitful views! that ſtill awake the ſigh
Still fill with tears the melancholy eye.
With pale and livid agues ſhake my frame
And fire my boſom with the fevers flame.

We ſhould have lived the happieſt pair on earth,
Form'd for each other nature gave us birth;
And minds, and manners, taſte, and fortune ſtrove,
Alike in each, to warm with mutual love.
What joys, what raptures, what tranſporting hours,
Bleſt in our loves, Eſtrina had been ours!
The rolling ſun had run his annual courſe,
And ſeen, return'd their undiminiſh'd force;
Month after month had lightly paſt away,
Not known one inſtant unrejoicing ſtray;
Days in ſucceſſion had delighted view'd,
With love unceaſing, all our joys renew'd;
And every hour with feathery foot that hies,
And winged moment that ſo ſwiftly ſties,
Laden with bliſs and extacy had moved,
And to the admiring world our wond'rous paſſion proved.
But now dark clouds theſe proſpects overcaſt,
Their beauties ſhrink from ſorrows blighting blaſt,
With lion rage deſtruction treads the green,
And deſolation hovers o'er the ſcene.
That bright ſucceſſion of ſupernal joys,
One dire miſfortune inſtantly deſtroys,
And, from the heighth of beatific bliſs,
Hurls me to Sorrow's terrible abyſs.

I fondly thought domeſtic joys to prove,
The ſweets of filial, and connubial love;
And fancy open'd on my raviſh'd view
A fairy land of pleaſures ever new.
But with ſtern eye, and deſolating hand,
Fell diſappointment waves her frigid wand,
Before its power my promis'd joys decay,
And expectation's tranſports flit away;
I ſee thee coldly unrelenting led,
Drawn like a victim, to the marriage bed
Of one to whom fair nature ne'er deſign'd,
Or generous paſſion, thou ſhouldſt e'er be join'd,
To thee unlike, who feels no genial heat
Dilate his heart and in his pulſes beat;
Whoſe ſoul alike unmov'd by joys or woes,
One dull, unvarying temper, only knows;
And whom, nor taſte, nor genius, ſave in dreſs,
And in mechanic arts have deſign'd to bleſs;
Coldly he takes thee to his languid arms;
With face phlegmatic gazes on thy charms;
Who all my ſoul with frantic paſſion fill;
Whoſe charms my breaſt with joy tumultuous thrill;
Whoſe love to heaven might teach my hopes to aſpire,
Warm'd with the influence of ſeraphic fire.

O call to mind thoſe energies of ſpeech
Which lively paſſion taught my voice to reach;
The change of feature, geſture, and of air,
By hope ſupported, or depreſt by care;
And call to mind, that dire, that fatal day
Which rent my hopes of happineſs away,
When your cool manner, and your face ſedate
To my ſtrict ſearching eyes proclaim'd my fate,
And for a time, (both ſpeech and motion fled)
I ſat a living image of the dead;
Call then to mind—and let your memory trace,
With care minute, the hiſtory of his face,
His words, and actions, whoſe more happy lot
Gives him your love my paſſion, truth forgot,—
And own, no ſtrong emotion have you ſeen,
No tranſient glow of paſſion intervene,
Inſtant of joy, or momentary grief,
To give the eternal ſameneſs ſome relief;
But in their place, one fix'd, unchanging look,
Has from the firſt his features ne'er forſook,
Save for ſome loud unmeaning burſt of mirth,
Short as the trifling cauſe which gave it birth.

His are the empty honours of a name
Which chance, not merit, has awak'd to fame;
A taller perſon, a more perfect health;
Productive buſineſs, and profuſer wealth.
Are theſe. O woman! theſe the glorious fires,
And theſe the altars, where at once expires
Each great emotion, every thought refin'd
The glow of genius, energy of mind,
And wond'rous powers, which wing'd thy ſoul to riſe
And mix, in kindred fervor, with the ſkies?
Muſt every nobler paſſion of the heart
Periſh, uprooted by degenerate art?
And love, the heaven-born ſouls peculiar fire,
At Mammon's ſhrine a ſacrifice expire?

Go - - - - in the dull, and taſteleſs, round of life,
You'll lead with him who ſoon ſhall call you wife,
In empty ſhow, a ſolace ſeek to prove,
For the loſt raptures of a genuine love.

When comes the day, as ſure the day muſt come,
For life, that takes you from your preſent home;
When, to a huſband's unreſiſted claim,
You yield the honours of your virgin name
You ſhall be led, with an untrembling hand,
To where your friends, and prieſt uniting, ſtand;
From lips which never glow'd, a cold, faint, kiſs,
Shall be your welcome to connubial bliſs;
The pomp of ſervants, carriages, and ſhow,
The charms, and fopperies that from faſhion flow
Theſe ſhall be your's, and all the bliſs that lies
In place, in riches, or from rank can riſe.
But ſay, Eſtrina, lovely woman ſay,
Where do the hours of fond endearment ſtray?
Where are the days devoted to your will?
The times your converſe, your's alone, can fill?
Seaſons, with you, employed to ſearch the lore
Of ancient ſages, and the times of yore?
Seaſons with you directed to the care
A ſmiling offſpring happily to rear,
To form their manners, and their minds improve
In all the modes of ſcience, and of love;
You know them not:—aſtaid, punctilious form
A ſtrict attention, ne'er with feeling warm,
Solicitude, which, tenderneſs forgot;
In deeds appears, not occupies the thought;
And low ſubmiſſion, where nor eaſe, nor grace,
Nor manly dignity, retain a place;
An empty converſe, where no ſcience ſhines,
No wit enchants, or elegance refines;
Theſe are the precious ſubſtitutes you gain
For faith ſincere and love's delightſome reign.
Nor look for confidence—that heart, ſo cold,
A ſecret never to another told;
Of friendſhip ne'er conceived, for ſelf it feels,
And to itſelf, alone, its thoughts reveals.

I had received you with tranſporting joy,
Of grief our days had witneſs'd no alloy;
One courſe alone had ſeen the minutes move
Of fond endearment, confidence and love.

Where do I run? ah! whither am I borne?
That love you own not, nay, you laugh to ſcorn,
Which can with extacy the breaſt diſtend
Or with diſtracting woe the boſom rend,
Bleſt with ſucceſs, which bids the man excel;
Unbleſt tranſfixes with the pains of hell;
Or leaves condemn'd a life of woe to bear,
Loſt to the world the victims of deſpair.

Wretch that I am! ah! who do I addreſs?
One that diſdains my endleſs truth to bleſs:
Who diſbelieves that truth that love contemns;
With cold unfeeling heart, as feign'd, condemns
Pierced as I am, and hopeleſs of a cure,
The very ſorrows I for her endure.

Inſenſate woman! is her boſom ſtone?
All virtue, paſſion, all ſenſation, gone?
Feels not her heart? or feeling ſhrinks with ſhame
That love to acknowledge, which it dares diſclaim?
O ſay, Eſtrina, where has nature fled?
Thy youth, thy warmth, thy paſſion—are they dead?
Or yet with wicked, mean and curſed art,
Or dar'ſt thou ſtifle nature in thy heart?
Root out the beſt affections of the ſoul,
For wealth to flaunt and influence to controul?
And with unbluſhing impudence deny
Love's power and being, with an impious lie,
Beneath affection's maſk to hide a heart
Which mad for riches feigns a lovers part!
Each way preſents to my diſtracted brain
A dark enigma which I can't explain,
Can there to ſuch a face, ſo fair, be join'd
A weak unthinking, and unfeeling, mind?
A face which looks ſo deſtitute of art:
Can it conceal a dark, inſidious, heart?
And Judas-like, the lips with kindneſs glow,
While the ſoul meditates the ſcarce blow?
Is this Eſtrina? this the peerleſs maid,
Whoſe love my boſom fir'd my boſom ſway'd!
O let me bleſs the fortunate decree
Which ſet my ſpirit from her bondage free;
Yes, let her go, and "glorying in her ſhame,"
Of love connubial gain the idle name;
And of the idol of her heart poſſeſt,
Revel in wealth and fancy ſhe is bleſt,
Let pomp, diſtinction, equipage and ſhew,
Raiſe her, ſelf flatter'd o'er the world below;
A while the vain deluſions to enjoy,
Which truth ſhall chaſe, poſſeſſion ſhall deſtroy.
As the light miſts, which dim the morning ſky,
Before the ſun's returning radiance fly;
So ſhall they paſs, and no deſired return
Baniſh the follies they ſhall leave to mourn.

Deceitful paſſion, which my ſoul enſnares,
Which blaſts my hopes, my peace, my life, impairs,
Bear me to where thy frenzy wills to bear,
But ſhield from woe, from pain Eſtrina ſpare!
For tho' deſtruction o'er me left his arm,
Her love inſpires me, and her beauties charm,
I view her form, I gaze upon her face,
Truth, virtue, honour, beauty there I trace;
Heaven-birn unequall'd charms around her move;
Friends, country, glory, what are you to love!

Come then thou dark and damned fiend deſpair!
With dire diſtraction all my boſom tear,
O bid the tears of agony to roll,
And with ſpaſmodic anguiſh rack the ſoul!
Come with thy frantic, furious, demon train,
Bear me to ſome drear cave or darkſome glen
Where ravens croak, ghoſts yell, and ſerpents hiſs,
And hell ſeems open'd in the dread abyſs:
There, join'd with thee, forever let me dwell,
And wait that paſſion which I cannot quell;
But fly Eſtrina, nor with ruffian force,
Preſume to touch her boſom with remorſe!

O beauteous woman! who while life ſhall laſt,
(So in the future as in all the paſt)
Unchang'd ſhalt view my conſtant love remain
Farewell—and endleſs pleaſure be thy gain.
I go from happineſs, from comfort hurl'd,
To plunge me in the dark, tempeſtuous world;
Sadly to mingle with the motly throng,
Borne wildly by the eddying waves along,
By ſorrows, woes, and agonies, diſtreſt
With thoſe I loath, to places I deteſt;
With forc'd ſolicitude the gain to woo,
My heart contemns, my fate commands purſue.
I leave that happy mean that peaceful way,
Where on thro' life my feet would wiſh to ſtray,
To ſink forgotten in the drear retreat
Where bleak, chill, poverty has fix'd her ſeat;
Or elſe to riſe, with wealth oppreſt and cloy'd,
Wealth taſteleſs, empty, hated unenjoy'd
Yes unenjoy'd, ſince, without you, no ray
Of chearing joy, ſhall gild my gloomy day.
But be you happy, may your huſband prove
More than your hope, more worthy of your love.
O may your children, rich in every grace,
Catch the bright features of their mother's face,
And live adorn'd with all that can engage,
Joy of your youth and ſolace of your age.
While I ſhall ſink untimely to the grave,
No eye to pity, outſtretch'd arm to ſave;
Loſt to ennobling praiſes of the good
Nor in my offſpring happily renew'd
In life afflicted, deſolate, unprized;
In Death unknown, neglected and deſpiſed.

February, 1793.

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,

An Eſſay on Slavery:

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals*, *induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27. d6w

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives

March 10.

Mr. Giles's Speech concluded,

All this machinery leſſens the number of the productive, and increaſes the number of unproductive hands of the nation in Great Britain. The operation has been extended ſo far, that the poor rates alone, probably afforded a greater tax *per capita* than the whole taxes paid in the United States. He was aſtoniſhed with theſe fatal examples before our eyes, that there ſhould be any gentlemen, who would wiſh to enter into this faſhionable ſyſtem of politics. He ſaid the United States had already progreſſed full far enough into this ſyſtem.

For excluſively of the ordinary expence of the civil liſt a debt had been funded upon principles of duration. An army had been raiſed at an immenſe expenſe, and now there was a propoſition for a navy. He obſerved that for ſeveral years paſt the appropriations for the ſupport of the military eſtabliſhment, had exceeded a million of dollars per annum, from one million to one million and a half annually. He believed that if the expence had been foreſeen, there would have been more active efforts to have avoided it. It was a policy at this day very generally condemned: yet we are now to exhibit a counter part of this policy upon the ocean, with this aggravation: that it will commence with greater certain expence, and with a more uncertain object. The ſyſtem of governing by *debts* he conceived the moſt refined ſyſtem of tyranny. It ſeems to have been a contrivance deviſed by politicians, to ſucceed the old ſyſtem of feudal tenures, both ſyſtems were tyrannical, but the objects of their tyranny were different. The ſyſtem of feuds operated upon the *perſon* of the individual—the ſyſtem of debts operates upon the *pockets* of the individual. In the feudal ſyſtem the tenant often received ſome indulgence and lenity from the martial generoſity which generally characterized the Lord. The Lord was gratified with the acknowledgment of the tenant, that he was a ſlave, and the rendition of a pepper corn, as an evidence of it; the product of the tenant's labor, was left for his own ſupport. The ſyſtem of debts affords no ſuch indulgencies; its true policy is to deviſe objects of expence, and to draw *the greateſt poſſible ſum* from the people in *the leaſt viſible mode*.—It boaſts not of œconomiſing in calls upon the people for contributions.—It boaſts not of œconomiſing in the objects of expenditure.—It conſults the obedience and not the happineſs of the people. There is no device which facilitates the ſyſtem of expence and debts ſo much as a navy; and he declared from that conſideration, he ſhould value his liberty at a lower price than he now did, if the policy of a permanent naval eſtabliſhment, ſhould obtain in the United States.

He ſaw another ſtrong objection to the eſtabliſhment of a navy. He deemed it a hoſtage to its full value, for our good behaviour, to the great naval powers, until it ſhould be able to contend with them for the ocean. It will encreaſe rather than leſſen our dependance upon them.

With reſpect to the other conſiderations, their utility in affording an additional ſecurity for the collection of the revenue, he ſhould make but one obſervation; When revenue is laid, the expence of the machinery employed in the collection, is the primary conſideration. Theſe veſſels may therefore be conſidered as *aquatic ſheriffs*; but of the moſt expenſive order, they will be an additional coſt of at leaſt 20 per centum upon the whole revenue collected; the expence incurred therefore will exceed the ſecurity afforded, and of courſe ought not to be incurred.

Upon the whole if theſe conſiderations were not ſufficient to induce the houſe to negative the bill, he conceived the impreſſions produced upon his own mind by them, would furniſh a juſtification for his oppoſition. He ſaid if the bill ſhould paſs, he ſhould however find a conſolation in a conſciouſneſs of his own fallibility, and a reſpect for the opinions of the majority who advocated it; but impreſſed as he was with the ſubject, he felt it a duty, as far as he could,, to give a veto to the meaſure.

A CARD.

Mr. S. finding the citizen entirely miſtaken in ſome of the ideas he has taken up in peruſing the laſt note Mr. S. had the honor to addreſs him, he is induced once more to endeavor to ſet him right, on the point in which he thinks him at variance with the ſtatement; the Active was not carrying proviſions to France when taken into Falmouth—ſhe was loaden from Philadelphia with ſugar and coffee, warranted as was before ſtated, to be *American* property—ſhe has now however been 6 or 8 months lying in England, her charges and loſs of time conſiderable, and her final fate totally uncertain—depending perhaps on the doubtful conſtruction of what the meaning may be of *adjudication* in a Britiſh admiralty court—The Mercury was as unwarrantably ſeized and carried into Jamaica, and it was lucky for Mr. S. ſhe eſcaped before the adjudicatory decree had found its way thither—or perhaps the valuable returns the citizen ſpeaks of had never been made—but as it is, there was a long detention ſuſtained, and many expences incurred for which the brig was acquitted, no compenſation was made.—With reſpect to the John, her caſe was peculiarly hard—ſhe was cleared out with a cargo of American wheat from Falmouth to St. Maloes, before any war or act of parliament or proclamation of the Britiſh king had rendered the doing ſo illegal—yet ſhe was ſtopped on putting into Guernſey for a pilot—the cargo was taken on account of the Britiſh government at the price the French were to pay for it, but the cargo deliverable at the Iſland of Jerſey; on going thither a Britiſh ſloop of war appointed to convoy the brig, ſent a boat on board of her and took the command from the Captain and crew, and proceeding on the voyage, ſtupidly run the brig on the rocks, where ſhe was ſo compleatly wrecked, that it coſt near 900l. ſterling to repair her, and near 8 months detention, for all which the Britiſh court refuſed to make any compenſation—with what juſtice the citizen will judge.

After all, it is but a ſorry way of reckoning, to ſet off the wrongs we ſuſtain from one nation, in defiance of all law and reaſon, by throwing into the ſcale temporary inconveniences ſuffered in the courſe of an arduous revolution from another—yet the French depredations have been few in number, and not that Mr. S. knows of, ſuſtained without ſuitable reparation being made when demanded: whether this can be ſaid with juſtice of Britain, a few months will enable all of us fully to decide—Mr. S. has certainly not ſo far *done* with them, but to have ſincerely the wiſh, that they may ſpeedily diſcover—how vain are their projects of ſtarving or conquering the French; and conſequently how much more beneficial it would be even for themſelves, politically conſidered, to ſuffer our commerce to proceed on without interruption, ſince its riches at laſt, however circuitouſly, center in the recompence of their own artizans and induſtrious manufacturers.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Diſcuſſions on public men and meaſures while conducted with decency and purſued with candor, merit attention, as the public have a right to be vigilant and informed as to the conduct of their ſervants—but how far Mr. Fenno your correſpondent Honeſtus comes under this deſcription, the public will judge, ſince he has ventured in diſguiſed alluſions to arraign the character of one, who, though he is pleaſed to ſtile him an orator lately ſprung up among us—he hath probably better, or at leaſt as well founded claims of public uſefulneſs as moſt of his age—In 1776, from the early period of the life of the Orator, it was certainly not in his power to take an active part in the field with his American brethren, but his taking the oath of allegiance to the government in 1777, was certainly ſufficiently indicative of his diſpoſition to prove ſerviceable when he could to the cauſe of American independence and freedom: In 1781, he was appointed receiver of taxes for Pennſylvania, and treaſurer to the department of finance, in which ſtations of great importance at that day, he was happy to have a power of lending an aiding hand in the tranſactions which led to the peace of 1783.—Ever ſince employed in active and extenſive ſcenes of commerce, beneficial at once to the country and himſelf, he has never concerned himſelf with politics, further than to aſſiſt and ſupport men and meaſures, he thought calculated for public uſefulneſs on the plan of 1776, & in this independent career, neither the venom of private malice nor the rage of public factions ſhall interrupt him—no, nor even the polite inſinuations of good Mr. Honeſtus.

Z.

Foreign Intelligence.

RECEIVED BY THE

BRITISH JANUARY PACKET.

COPENHAGEN, December 24.

THE miniſters of the powers actually at war with the French Convention, having ſeen a Note appear, printed and addreſſed to thoſe engaged in commerce in the north, ſigned PH. GROUVELLE, who therein calls himſelf Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, were not leſs ſurprized at it than was the public in general.

Whatever may be the policy of the Daniſh government, of which the form is ſo abſolute, in permitting the French miſſionaries to propagate here, under pretext of negociations of commerce, their ſyſtem, whoſe end is to ſeparate the people from their government, they thought it their duty not to ſee with indifference a ſtep ſo bold and remarkable. In conſequence thereof, they preſented, in a body, a Note, to be informed wh ther the ſaid Grouvelle had really been acknowledged as ſuch by his Daniſh Majeſty: which note the miniſter, Count de Bernſtorff, anſwered by a formal diſavowal.—The public will wiſh to ſee the official notes which paſſed on the occaſion.

STATE PAPERS.

Note of the Foreign Miniſters to M. Bernſtorff.

"The miniſters of the powers at preſent at war with France, at the Court of His Daniſh majeſty, having been made acquainted with a paper, printed and addreſſed to the Daniſh merchants, ſigned by Grouvelle, ſtyling himſelf miniſter plenipotentiary of the *ſoi diſant* French Republic, have the honour to tranſmit a copy of it to his excellency the Count de Bernſtorff, praying him to be pleaſed to inform them, whether the paper is authentic and authorized, and if, in reality, the ſaid Grouvelle is authorized by his Daniſh majeſty in that character, as this public act makes them preſume.

(Signed) "*J. Fagel*, *D. Hailes*,
"*Goltz*, *Breunner*,
"*Knudener*. *Muſquiz*.

"*Copenhagen, Dec.* 13, 1793."

Anſwer of the Daniſh Miniſter, Count de Bernſtorff.

"Having given an account to the King, my maſter, of the note tranſmitted to me on the 13th inſtant, by the miniſters of the powers at war with France, his majeſty has ordered me to anſwer, that he had ſeen in the note, with pain, a proof of that diſtruſt for which he was certain he had given no occaſion; that, if it was notorious that the National Convention had appointed Grouvelle miniſter plenipotentiary in Denmark, it was equally known, that he had neither been received nor acknowledged in Denmark in that quality; and ſuch an acknowledgment, which, by its nature, is a public act, could not but be generally known. His majeſty, always faithful to his declarations, cannot and ought not to be ſuſpected of having any intention of failing in them. I ought to make one remark—no truth is more evident, nor more univerſally acknowledged, than this, that nobody can be anſwerable for the actions of another; and ſtill more, when it relates to a ſtep unforeſeen, unknown, and with which it was impoſſible to have any concern.

(Signed) "BERNSTORFF.

"Copenhagen, Dec. 18, 1793."

Reply of the Britiſh Miniſter to the anſwer of Mr. Bernſtorff.

"The Note of Count de Bernſtorff, in anſwer to that from the Miniſters of the powers actually at War with France at the Court of his Daniſh Majeſty, in ſatisfying the Envoy extraordinary of his Britannic Majeſty, individually, as to the object which had occaſioned, about eighty years ago, their Note, which only contained a ſimple queſtion on the real or ſuppoſed exiſtence of a fact, implies, in the terms uſed in it, an accuſation againſt which he proteſts for himſelf (while thoſe with whom he had the honor to act may make their repreſentations on it either verbally or in writing) with the ſame emotion with which he felt how little it was merited. If it could have been believed for a moment that his Daniſh Majeſty could forget his declarations, the novelty of the fact, ſuch as the uſurpation of an active and public character, left unpuniſhed by the Government, was a very juſt and natural motive for their common Note. The under ſigned Miniſter is ready to avow, that he had not one equally ſtrong for ſuppoſing, that it was poſſible for the King of Denmark to receive, as Plenipotentiary to his auguſt and ſacred perſon, him who undertook the office of reading to his unhappy and innocent Sovereign the ſentence which brought him to the Scaffold.

(Signed) D. HAILES."

PARIS, December 31.

On this day was celebrated the grand Fete in honor of the ſucceſſes of the Republican army. The following general order was iſſued.

"By a decree of the Council General of the commons, the adjutants and others are forbidden to ſeize upon the arms placed upon the coffins of their late brothers in arms, under pain of proſecution. The Republicans are forbidden to take off their hats, or to forbid any others to do ſo. Every man is to do as he pleaſes.

(Signed) "HENRIOT."

Total of the priſoners, 4621.

LEWES, January 6.

On Saturday laſt the earl of Egremont's Chriſtmas bounty, conſiſting of ten fat oxen, and 2000 gallon loaves, was diſtributed amongſt 800 poor families, at Petworth, and in the adjacent pariſhes.

Two fine oxen were lately ſlaughtered and diſtributed to the poor of Battel, by order of Sir G. Webſter, bart.

The Rev. Mr. Fearon, at Cuckfield, gave a good dinner to all the ſoldiers quartered in that town, about 40 in number, on Chriſtmas day laſt.

The inhabitants of Brighton, at a veſtry held at the New Ship, on Friday laſt, decided againſt a general inoculation in that town

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Wedneſday, March 19th, 1794.

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act to provide a naval armament," was read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs with amendments.

Ordered, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the amendments to this bill.

The report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of Jabez Rogers, junr. was read.

On motion,

Ordered, That it be adopted and that the committee be inſtructed to bring in a bill for the purpoſes therein expreſſed.

Mr. Bradley from the committee laſt mentioned, reported a bill for the remiſſion of the duties on diſtilled ſpirits deſtroyed by fire, which was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled "an act to prohibit the carrying on the ſlave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country," was read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs.

Ordered, That the Secretary notify the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled "an an making appropriations for the ſupport of the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four," was read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs.

Ordered, That the Secretary notify the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled "an act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arſenals and magazines and for other purpoſes," was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Gunn, Mr. King and Mr. Bradley, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

On motion,

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill to authoriſe the Preſident of the United States in certain caſes, to alter the place for holding a ſeſſion of Congreſs.

The bill was accordingly laid on the table and read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives agree to the amendments of the Senate, to the bill entitled "an act to provide a naval armament."—And he withdrew.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the enrolled "Reſolution authorizing the Preſident of the United States to employ as diſpatch boats, ſuch of the revenue cutters as the public exigencies may require," and that it was duly enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned an enrolled reſolution, I am directed to

bring it to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice-Preſident.—And he withdrew.

The Vice-Preſident ſigned the laſt mentioned enrolled reſolution, and it was delivered to the committee on enrolled bills to be laid before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Thurſday, March 20th, 1794.

The bill to authorize the Preſident of the United States in certain caſes, to alter the place for holding a ſeſſion of Congreſs, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Livermore, Mr. Gunn and Mr. Ellſworth to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

The bill for the remiſſion of the duties on certain diſtilled ſpirits deſtroyed by fire, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That the rule be diſpenſed with, and that this bill be now read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs, that it be engroſſed, and that the title thereof be, "an act for the remiſſion of the duties on certain diſtilled ſpirits deſtroyed by fire."

Ordered, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in this bill.

Mr. Cabot from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled "an act limiting the time for preſenting claims for deſtroyed certificates of certain deſcriptions," raported amendments.

Ordered, That they be printed for the uſe of the Senate.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they did yeſterday, lay the enrolled "Reſolution authorizing the Preſident of the United States to employ as diſpatch boats, ſuch of the revenue cutters as the public exigencies may require," before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation—Alſo, that they had examined the following enrolled bills to wit: The bill entitled "an act making appropriations for the ſupport of the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four"—The bill entitled "an act to prohibit the carrying on the ſlave trade from the United States, to any foreign place or country," And the bill entitled, "an act to provide a naval armament," and that they were duly enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Preſident of the United States hath notified the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that he this day approved and ſigned, the following acts—to wit; "An act making further proviſion for the expences attending the intercourſe of the United States with foreign nations; and further to continue in force the act, entitled, "An act providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations"—"An act authoriſing a loan of one million of dollars"—"An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbours in the United States" and "The Reſolution authorizing the Preſident of the United States to employ as diſpatch boats, ſuch of the revenue cutters as the public exigencies may require."

"The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned three enrolled bills, I am directed to bring them to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice Preſident." And he withdrew.

"The Vice-Preſident ſigned the enrolled bill, entitled "an act making appropriations for the ſupport of the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four"—The enrolled bill entitled "an act to prohibit the carrying on the ſlave trade from the United States, to any foreign place or country"—And the enrolled bill, entitled, "an act to provide a naval armament" and they were delivered to the committee, to be laid before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation.

Mr. Gunn from the committee to whom was referred the bill entitled "an act to provide for erecting and repairing of arſenals and magazines, and for other purpoſes," reported amendments, which were adopted.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

☞ *The Eaſtern mail is not arrived.*

AMERICA.

CHRISTIANSTÆD, (in St. Croix,) March 8.

A gentleman who left Dominique on Wedneſday forenoon laſt, and arrived here on Thurſday evening, informs us that the Engliſh had not opened their batteries on Fort Bourbon, until the 4th inſtant, during which time, there was a very conſtant and briſk cannonade, which he could diſtinctly hear at Roſeau.

The loſs of a ſloop, loaded with warlike ſtores, from Dominique, was the cauſe of this delay. The greateſt part of the ſtores was ſaved.

This gentleman alſo informs us that 68 American veſſels have been lately condemned in that Iſland by a Court of Admiralty.

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, March 19.

MONDAY night a riot took place at the Theatre, which had nearly produced ſome very ſerious conſequences. Two or three Frenchmen, belonging to the privateers of their nation now in the harbor, having treated ſome ladies in the boxes with much rudeneſs and indecency, were very properly and deſervedly turned out of the houſe. In conſequence of this meaſure, they went down to the bay, where they reported that one of their countrymen had been murdered. They ſhortly after returned with a conſiderable number of ſailors, headed by the Captain of the Laſcarzas, and accompanied by a well known reſident of this city. They were all armed with cutlaſſes and other offenſive weapons. The evening's entertainment being juſt over at this time, they indiſcriminately attacked the perſons who were coming out of the Theatre, ſeveral of whom were wounded. Not content with theſe heroic feats, they proceeded to demoliſh ſome carriages, cutting the traces, and wounding the horſes. The alarm bell being rung, a great many of the inhabitants, who had retired to reſt, left their beds, and repaired to the ſcene of action. Parties from the ſeveral military corps were out, and with ſome diſficulty the riot was quelled. Fourteen of the ringleaders were ſecured, and lodged in the guard-houſe, ſome of them being much hurt before they ſubmitted, and three others were paroled.

They remained under a ſtrong guard. Among the priſoners is the lieutenant of the Laſcarzas, who is ſaid to be wounded. The captain was paroled, and a guard appointed to eſcort him to his lodging to prevent any injury being offered to his perſon.

The police will now give the inhabitants an opportunity of judging whether they are to expect protection to their perſons or whether they are to be inſulted, abuſed, and their lives endangered with impunity.

It may be ſome conſolation to reflect, that the violent outrage above related, did not originate with any of our fellow-citizens. At the ſame time, however, it is a mortifying conſideration, that a want of energy in the execution of our laws, or an unjuſtifiable partiality to any particular deſcription of people, ſhould ſubject the peaceable inhabitants of this city to the inſults of ruffians, who are permitted to parade the ſtreets at pleaſure, armed and ready for miſchief.

Yeſterday a Special Court of Wardens was held in the City-Hall, for the trial of the Rioters. There were fifteen in all—After examining a number of witneſſes, the court ſentenced ten of them to a fine of twenty ſhillings each, for being on the ſhore at an improper time; three are to remain in cuſtody till they can give bail for their appearance at the next Court of General Seſſions, to take their trial for a Riot, and two were accquitted.

The Captain and Lieutenant of the Laſcarzas, together with one Therie, ſaid to be a reſident in Charleſton, gave bail, and are to be tried next general ſeſſions as leaders in the riot.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 2.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, 3d February.

"All the American veſſels, now here, will ſoon be ſailing under the protection of a convoy, which is to be granted by government. Our ſquadron, it is believed, will again take their ſtation in the Streights, as the truce will not be ratified."

The writer of this letter ſpeaks favorably with regard to the ſucceſs of the French armies in every quarter.

Extract of a letter dated St. Euſtatia, March 11th, 1794.

"We expect ſhortly to be on a certainty here with reſpect to the trade carried on by neutral veſſels, as late inſtructions to ſhips of war and privateers, are much in favor of neutral property."

AT a meeting of the Truſtees appointed to ſuperintend the collection, management and diſtribution of the Fund contemplated to relieve and redeem thoſe unfortunate citizens who, ſailing on board of veſſels belonging to the Port of Philadelphia, have been captured and enſlaved by the Algerine or any other Piratical State; held at the City-Hall the 29th inſt. The following Letter from David Rittenhouſe, in anſwer to a letter adviſing him of his appointment as treaſurer of the fund, was laid before the Board; it was ordered that the thanks of the Board be preſented to David Rittenhouſe, Eſq. and that his letter be publiſhed.

"*To Mr. Robert M'Kean, Secretary to the Board of Truſtees.*

SIR,

"Pleaſe to return my thanks to the "Truſtees for the honor they have done "me, in appointing me Treaſurer of the "Fund for relieving our fellow-citizens "who are priſoners at Algiers. I ſhould "not think my ſelf juſtifiable in declining to accept that Truſt, was it not for "the very bad ſtate of my health. But "on that account I muſt beg the Truſtees "to appoint ſome other perſon in my "ſtead, and likewiſe to accept of one hundred dollars, which I will cauſe to be "paid to that Charitable Fund, whenever called upon.

I am Sir, moſt reſpectfully,
Your humble ſervant,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE."

On motion to appoint a Treaſurer of the Fund, David Rittenhouſe, Eſq. thus declining to ſerve,

JOHN BARCLAY, Eſq. was unanimouſly appointed—Whereupon,

Ordered, That the ſeveral Committees for Collection be reſpectfully requeſted to pay into his hands the ſeveral collections and donations they may receive, as early as convenient after their reception of them.

By order of the board,
ROBERT M'KEAN, Sec'ry,

EXPORTS of PENNSYLVANIA.

	Dollars.
For one year, ending on the 30th Sept. 1792,	3,820,646
For one year, ending on the 30th Sept. 1793,	6,958,796
For one quarter of a year, from the 1ſt of Oct. 1793, to the 31ſt Dec. 1793, incluſively	1,740,689

By the foregoing ſtatement it is eſtabliſhed, that during and *ſince* the term of the malignant fever which was imported into Philadelphia in the laſt year, that port and the ſtate of Penſylvania enjoyed an *unprecedented* commercial and agricultural proſperity.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Tueſday, April 1.

A number of private petitions were read and committed.

Two petitions againſt the exciſe law were read—one from ſundry perſons in the Weſtern part of Pennſylvania—the other from perſons in the ſtate of Maryland.

A bill was received from the Senate for concurrence, entitled an "Act granting relief to the widow and orphan children of Robert Forſyth," late Marſhal of the Diſtrict of Georgia.

The Houſe then took into conſideration the reſolutions with the amendments of the committee of the whole, for placing the force of the United States in a more efficient ſtate—and agreed to the ſame after ſtriking out the proviſo in the laſt, viz. "Provided, That no ſuch meaſures be taken by the executive until war ſhall be actually commenced between the United States and ſome foreign European power."

A committee was then appointed to bring in a bill or bills, purſuant to the reſolutions, for which, ſee Gazette of Saturday laſt.

In committee of the whole on the Poſt-Office bill—ſundry amendments were agreed to—which were reported to the Houſe, and laid on the table till to-morrow.

Adjourned.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Aurora, Strong, Charleſton
Sloop Sally, Heſs, Bermuda

Extract of a letter, from Captain Norton, of the ſchooner Andrew, of Philadelphia, to his owner in this City, dated at Cape-Nichola-Mole, 12th March.

I have been captured by the Britiſh frigate, the Alligator, and ſent in here—they have taken from me, 5962 dollars, and 180 Crowns. I had not ſixpence worth of French property when I was captured.—I am ordered to Jamaica, in company with 4 other American Schooners.

☞ The veſſels mentioned in yeſterday's Gazette, as *arrivals*, ſhould have been noted as Clearances.—

The poſt-office bill paſſed the Houſe this day to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The Gentlemen who have been appointed to procure Subſcriptions for the Algerine fund, are requeſted to meet at M'Shane's Tavern, at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening.

April 2.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subſcription,

An Original Novel,

In Four Volumes, duodecimo,

Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to Mrs. Bingham,

ENTITLED,

Trials of the Human Heart.

By Mrs. ROWSON,

Of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, Inquiſitor, Charlotte, Fille de Chambre, &c. &c.

"———If there's a pow'r above us,
"(And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
"Thro' all her works) he muſt delight in
"virtue,
"And that which he delights in, muſt be
"happy."

* * * * * * * * * * *

"The ſoul, ſecur'd in her exiſtence, ſmiles
"At the drawn dagger, & defies its point."

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to be printed with a neat type on good paper.

II. Price to ſubſcribers four dollars bound, one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

III. The ſubſcribers' names will be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

* * Subſcriptions are received by the Author, the corner of Seventh and Cheſnut ſtreets, Meſſrs. Carey, Rice, and Dobſon, Philadelphia—Mr. Green, Annapolis—Meſſrs. Allen, Berry, and S. Campbell, New York—Meſſrs. Weſt, Thomas and Andrews, Blake, and Larkin, Boſton—Mr. Haſwell, Vermont—Meſſrs. Rice, and Edwards, Baltimore—Mr. W. P. Young, Charleſton.

April 2. mw&f3w

The Profits ariſing from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Juſt publiſhed, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and ſold by J. Cruikſhank, W. Young T. Dobſon, and the other Bookſellers,

MINUTES

OF THE

Proceedings of the Committee,

Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Diſtrict of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the ſufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

A liſt of perſons admitted into the Hoſpital at Buſh-hill, ſhewing the times of their admiſſion, death and diſcharge.

Number of Houſes, Deaths, &c. in the reſpective ſtreets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark.

A liſt of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A ſummary of donations in caſh and proviſions, received from ſundry perſons and places, for the uſe of the poor and afflicted.

April 2. d3w

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
April 2.

Will be performed,
A TRAGEDY, called the

Grecian Daughter.

With new Scenes deſigned and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, in two acts, never performed here, called the

Son in Law.

Written by the author of the Poor Soldier.

Cranky,	Mr. Finch
Bowkitt,	Mr. Francis
Bouquet,	Mr. Moreton
Vinegar,	Mr. Bates
Idle,	Mr. Harwood
Orator Mum,	Mr. Bliſſett
Landlord,	Mr. Warrell
John,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Signior Arionelli, (*the Italian Opera Singer*)	[Mr. Marſhall
Cecilia,	Mrs. Warrell
Dolce,	Miſs Willems

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP

ADRIANA,

K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,

(An American bottom)

John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig

LITTLE SALLY,

JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 31. dtf

For Sale,

The American Brig

TRITON,

BURTHEN 300 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as she came from sea, She is a staunch vessel, not two years old, and may be put to sea immediately. For terms apply to

GARDINER & OLDEN,

Arch Street wharf,

Who have for sale,

Pork, Lard, and Hams as usual, a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few casks Timothy Seed—also

Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron castings, in any form executed on the shortest notice.

March 14. *dtot

Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

WANTED

AN APPRENTICE

To the Printing Business, Enquire at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the distressed inhabitants of St. Domingo now in Philadelphia.

The distribution of the money allotted to them will be made on Wednesday next, at the south-West corner of Walnut and Water streets from nine o' clock 'till noon, and from three to five afternoon.

Aux Habitants de St. Domingue de nués de toute faculté a Philadelphie.

La Distribution de la somme accordée se fera Mercredi prochain, au Coin de la Rue sud ouest de l' Eau & De la Rue de Walnut, entre neuf heures & midi & de trois & Cinque apres midi.

☞ The Printers of Philadelphia, are requested to republish the above.

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to intringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing notice. d

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill.

The *i* and *f* in the word promise are not parallel, the *f* inclining much more forward than the *s*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *w* and the *y* going below them.

The Signature J Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 pottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

The Admirers of Sacred Music

are respectfully informed, that One or more Performances from the most approved

Parts of Handel's Works,

(particularly from the Messiah) will be given in the week preceding Easter Sunday, (commonly called Passion week)

A every ability in the Instrumental and Vocal Line will be called forth on this occasion, there is no doubt, but that a Liberal Public will take the present undertaking under their protection.

N. B. Part of the Profits will be appropriated to the use of a public charity.

A particular description of the Place, Selection, &c. will be given as soon as the necessary arrangements can be settled.

March 29. dtf

For Sale by the Subscribers,

MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbsl.
Hyson and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of superior quality, in pipes and quarter casks.
Spanish Indigo.
Boston Beef, in barrels.
And a small invoice of Muslins.

NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,
No. 164, South Front-street.

March 8. 1mw4w

IMPORTED

In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,

AND FOR SALE BY

Louis Osmont,

A PERFECT

Assortment of Hanging Paper,

high coloured and plain.

White silk Stockings, high dressed and put up English fashion.

The handsomest artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glass Plates to be sold by the case.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine six years old.

ALSO,

An elegant parcel of

Bearskin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the season will be sold low, and at a long credit.

LIKEWISE

42 pipes Madeira wine,

and a few casks of Claret.

A Quantity of

Hamburgh Demijohns.

In a few Days,

He will have for sale,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

White and Black Laces,

Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in cases, a quantity of window glass well sorted of all sizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glasses framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.

March 29. dtf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street,*

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a style altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed through three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

Writing

ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the most elegant manner, and after the first masters; likewise,

Fire Buckets

Painted and finished at the shortest notice, by

GEORGE RUTTER,

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth streets.

March 4. dtf

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the first of May,

The noted Estate, called

Johnson Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, state of New York, formerly the seat of Sir William Johnson, containing about seven hundred acres of land, which is of the very best quality; together with the stock, and farming utensils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's seat. The payments will be made easy, on good security. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Esq. on the premises, of Silas Talbot, Esq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the subscriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

Philad. March 26 mw&1m

Philadelphia, March, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market street,*

THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW SYSTEM OF

Modern Geography:

OR, A

Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar;

And present state of the several

NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

CONTAINING,

1. The figures, motions, and distances of the planets, according to the Newtonian system and the latest observations.

2. A general view of the earth, considered as a planet; with several useful geographical definitions and problems.

3. The grand divisions of the globe into land and water, continents and islands.

4. The situation and extent of empires, kingdoms, states, provinces and colonies.

5. Their climates, air, soil, vegetables, productions, metals, minerals, natural curiosities, seas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.

6. The birds and beasts peculiar to each country.

7. Observations on the changes that have been any where observed upon the face of nature since the most early periods of history.

8. The history and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military strength.

9. The genius, manners, customs, and habits of the people.

10. Their language, learning, arts, sciences, manufactures, and commerce.

11. The chief cities, structures, ruins, and artificial curiosities.

12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and distances of principal places from Philadelphia.

To which are added,

1. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the names and places alphabetically arranged.

2. A TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in dollars and cents.

3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the present time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Esq.

The Astronomical Part corrected by D. RITTENHOUSE.

To which have been added,

The late DISCOVERIES of Dr. HERSCHELL, and other eminent ASTRONOMERS.

The FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.

The first volume contains twenty-one Maps and Charts, besides two Astronomical Plates, viz.

1. Map of the world. 2. Chart of the world. 3. Europe. 4. Asia. 5. Africa. 6. South America. 7. Cook's discoveries. 8. Countries round the north Pole. 9. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. 10. Seven United Provinces. 11 Austrian, French and Dutch Netherlands. 12. Germany. 13. Seat of war in France. 14. France divided into departments. 15. Switzerland. 16 Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia. 17. Spain and Portugal. 18. Turkey in Europe and Hungary. 19 Ireland. 20. West-Indies. 21. Vermont. 22. Armillary sphere. 23. Copernican system.

With the second volume, which is now in the press, will be given the following Maps:

1. Russia in Europe and Asia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindostan.
7. United States.
8. British America.
9. State of New Hampshire.
10. State of Massachusetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Island.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jersey.
15. State of Pennsylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tennessee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

TERMS.

1. This work will be comprised in two volumes.
2. Subscribers pay for the present volume on delivery, six dollars, and the price of binding, (56 cents for boards.)
3. They may receive the succeeding volume in twenty-four weekly numbers, at a quarter dollar each, or else, when finished, at the same price as the first.
4. The subscription will be raised on the first day of June 1794, to fourteen dollars, exclusive of binding.
5. Should any copies remain for sale after the completion of the work, they will be sold at sixteen dollars, and the price of binding.
6. The names of the subscribers will be published as patrons of American literature, arts, and sciences.

It is wholly unnecessary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition possesses, over every imported edition of any system of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the several states, procured at a very great expense, and from the best materials that are attainable, speaks such full conviction on this subject, that it would be disrespect to the reader's understanding to suppose it requisite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its superiority. In no similar work have such maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a slight sketch of a few of them.

The publisher takes the present opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to those respectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of several of the states. He requests a continuance of their kindness; and hopes that such public spirited citizens, as are possessed of similar documents, will favor him, with their assistance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breast the warmest sentiments of gratitude—sentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himself to the citizens of the United States, to spare neither pains nor expense to render the present edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deserving of their patronage. wastf

☞ *This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription encreases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited—These constitute an essential Item in diminishing the Debit side of the Account.*

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 4, South Fourth-Street.